

## GREAT ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST.



Sir John Alibeebrook Simon, Attorney General, said the government proposed to go steadily on, adding: "Whatever happens, we will see that law and order are unflinchingly observed in Ulster."

## Military Expert's View.

In view of the partisan claims regarding the number of men, the organization and equipment of the Ulster volunteers, statements by Colonel Dacourt, military correspondent of "The Times," and H. W. Nevins, a prominent Liberal writer of "The Nation," who have been touring Ulster, are important.

Colonel Dacourt says the 110,000 men enrolled are in the flower of their age and of excellent physique. Decentralization has been the system of organization. Each county forms a separate unit. There are sixty-five battalions, of which eighteen are in Belfast. The volunteers have four hundred automobiles, two hundred motorcycles and a complete system of communication by flags, lamps and heliographs. Eighty thousand rifles, according to Colonel Dacourt, have been distributed in parcels, each containing five, to selected men, so that wholesale seizure of the weapons would be impossible.

Mr. Nevins estimates that between 60,000 and 80,000 men would respond to a call for the mobilization of the volunteers. He thinks the rifles of the volunteers obsolete and of several different patterns, and that ammunition is scarce.

"In scattered groups," continued Mr. Nevins, "they would try to harass the regular army sent to occupy the country. The movement, therefore, is not a bluff proper. Neither is it formidable from a military point of view. The intention is serious, though fantastic, and it is formidable because no one wants to shoot his own people."

Great depression prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Consols and other securities fell heavily. Many holders are evidently scared by fears of a financial panic, which some sections of the press are obviously attempting to bring about in order to force the government to give up Home Rule.

## FOUR SUSPECTED OF FORGERIES CAUGHT

## Struggle in Bank Precedes Capture of Quartet—Two Well Known.

After a struggle yesterday afternoon in a branch of the Colonial Bank, the police rounded up four men whom they believe to be a gang of forgers.

All are prosperous-looking men, and two of them are elderly. They have been loitering about the lobbies of uptown hotels for the last six months, and were arrested by detectives acting under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Rubin. Three are charged with forgery, and the fourth, Louis T. Wendall, of No. 101 West 118th street, was arrested on suspicion because of his acquaintance with the others.

Robert Thomas, of No. 118 West 82d street, Dr. John W. Doyle, of No. 149 East 48th street, and Charles Fisher, of No. 174 West 8th street, are the other three. Doyle and Fisher are said to be old hands at the game. Doyle is a physician, and is said to have been arrested in London as a forger.

For four months the William J. Burns detective agency has been receiving complaints from banks throughout the Eastern States of forgeries. David C. Thornhill, assistant superintendent, thought Doyle might be involved, and for two days the members of the gang were shadowed.

Fisher and Thomas met yesterday afternoon and went to a branch of the Colonial Bank at 1084 street and Broadway. Fisher stood on the steps and Thomas went inside. As he passed a check through the teller's window Detective Graham drew his revolver and arrested him.

Thomas turned and grappled with Graham, twisting the revolver so that its muzzle raked the room, which was crowded with depositors.

Fisher had been arrested on the steps, and Graham soon had his man under control. Doyle was arrested later. Wendall was found in a hotel at 87th street and Broadway.

The check which Thomas is accused of trying to pass was drawn by Charles Brandstetter, of No. 362 Columbus avenue. It had been raised, it is charged, from \$125 to \$125.

According to the Pinkertons, who were also in the case at one time, Fisher got checks for small amounts from shopkeepers on the pretense that he wanted to send money in a letter. Then, it is charged, Doyle raised the check as suited conditions and the needs of the gang. Wendall had a quantity of stocks and bonds when arrested. He said he found them.

## ROMANCE OF VANDERBILT HOTEL NEWSGIRL IS OVER

## Pretty Nan Corrigan, Who Was Wooded and Won by Frank Morton Bates at Her Paper Stand, Now Sues Rich Jewelry Manufacturer for Divorce.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, March 20.—The once rosy romance of Frank Morton Bates, the "Nat Goodwin" of Attleboro, and a millionaire jewelry manufacturer, and his wife, who was Nan Corrigan, was wooded, won and wedded when she was working as a news-girl at the Hotel Vanderbilt, in New York, has been shattered on the rocks of domestic unhappiness. This became known to-day through the filing by Mrs. Nan Corrigan Bates of a divorce suit at Taunton, in which she makes sensational charges.

For the couple, whose courtship and marriage held the interest of half a dozen states, love's sweet dream has lasted less than two years. And when on their honeymoon in Boston both used up Cupid's vocabulary in telling reporters how deeply they loved—now the former newsgirl says she has been disillusioned and accuses Bates of cruelty, of wanton neglect to provide and of gross confirmed habits of intoxication from opium and other drugs.

Mrs. Bates came to the Hotel Essex with her husband only a few days after their wedding at Danielson, Conn., on June 6, 1912. There she said: "Money is far from being a thing of scorn and derision and is much to be desired as a matrimonial asset."

Then they moved to Attleboro, where Mrs. Bates soon became a leader in the social set, and was one of the most popular hostesses of the town. Her divorce libel came as a surprise to her friends.

At the time Bates met Miss Corrigan a widower from Buffalo was paying marked attention to her, but he was older than Bates, and the Buffalo man left the hotel. Before her marriage Miss Corrigan lived with her parents at No. 106 West 58th street, this city.

had suddenly packed up and had made a quick jump to Howardsville, Col. From that point, it was learned, he hurried on to Eureka, in the same state.

Mrs. Kleist was asked last evening if she had received any message from Kleist telling her of his change of base. She said she had last heard from him from Mogollon. He did not reveal in that letter any intention of leaving the mining camp.

When an effort was made to get a statement last night from Mr. Breitungs, who is at the Congress Hotel, in Chicago, the correspondent was told that Mr. Breitungs and his secretary would not leave their apartment or hold any communication with an interviewer.

Mrs. Breitungs and her daughter were in and out of the St. Regis Hotel several times yesterday, according to their maid, but their movements were not perceptible to newspaper men. Almost invariably inquiry for them at the hotel was met with the statement that they were out. Only once was communication had with Mrs. Breitungs, and then over the hotel telephone. This brought the answer that neither she nor her daughter had anything to say.

The Rev. Dr. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, who married Kleist to Miss Breitungs, was not at home to newspaper men yesterday. Mr. Breitungs' lawyer, Henry S. Hooker, of No. 32 Wall street, who Mr. Breitungs said, had made an investigation and reported that the banker's daughter was not Kleist's bride, was not in his office when interviewers called, according to the office boy.

Mason H. Partridge, sexton of Grace Church, who was one of the two witnesses of the ceremony, was shown a picture of Miss Breitungs yesterday and asked if she were the girl that had been married in the church.

"I can't be sure that this was the girl, nor can I be sure that this was not, it is now four months since the wedding, and I couldn't possibly recall a girl from a photograph. I paid more attention to the young man. He was short and thick set, and I noticed that he had apparently done some work in his life and that the girl seemed to be a person who didn't know much about work. She looked rather 'St. Regis' to me, so to speak, and Kleist didn't."

Louis G. Kaufman, of this city, a banker, is an uncle of the girl. Nathan Kaufman, owner of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, and S. R. Kaufman, banker, of Marquette, are also her uncles.

"When I expressed surprise and congratulated him on his luck he said: 'Oh, I'm getting a good job in the mines from a big man.'"

"I received one letter from him since. It was dated January 5, at Howardsville, Col. He wrote that after January 15 he would be at Silver City, N. M., where he was to work as assistant assayer in the mines. He had no previous knowledge of this work. He was simply a farm expert. His daddy-in-law ought to be proud of him. Perhaps he will be when he learns Kleist's characteristics."

Kleist's work in the silver mine was that of surface miner. When The Tribune correspondent got in communication with the mine at Mogollon yesterday he was informed that Kleist

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## VILLA'S ARMY IN FRONT OF TORREON

## Twelve Thousand Rebels at Last Invest the Federal Stronghold.

## "MINE IN A WEEK," SAYS THEIR LEADER

## Big Guns Being Dragged Into Position and Bombardment Expected To-morrow.

Constitutional Headquarters, Yermo, Mexico, March 20.—General Villa and his army of 12,000 rebels to-day invested the Federal stronghold of Torreon.

The khaki-clad columns occupied the environs of the city without opposition, and to-day was spent in wheeling and dragging the field pieces into position to shell the Federal trenches, which have been dug at every point where the Federal commander, General Refugio Velasco, expects attack.

The Federal army is estimated to number 8,000 men. South and southwest of the city Velasco's position is regarded as almost impregnable because of the mountains, through which only three passes run, and these have been rendered almost impassable by fortifications and barbed wire entanglements. In other directions the city is reached through the desert and high hills.

Villa's recent progress has been slow, because it was necessary to repair the railroad tracks and bridges. This morning, however, the road was open from Yermo, where the troops have been mobilizing, to Mapimi and Bermejillo, which are only a few miles north of Torreon and are virtually suburbs of that city.

At these two cities, after suffering long hours in the freight cars, where they were stuffed like pigs in a box, and with only a scant supply of water, the troops left the cars and formed in columns in the intense heat.

## Plunging Into the Desert.

There was little loss of time in plunging into the desert, some mounted and others on foot. Great clouds of fine desert dust marked their progress over hummocks of cacti crowned sand and through dry water courses. Great tank wagons, laden with the water supply, which has been Villa's greatest problem, rumbled in the trail, the wheels at times almost buried deep in the sand. In these emergencies branches of the tough mesquite bush and soap weed were matted under the wheels, sturdy peons put hands to the spokes, streams of profanity were addressed to mules in a language said to be in this respect the most adequate in the world, and the column would proceed.

The lips of the few foragers in the army were cracked and swollen from the heat and alkali dust, but the Mexicans, trained to such conditions, covered their mouths with the folds of their blankets and fared better. All eyes were bloodshot.

In this way, amid the suffering which the harshness of the arid land in Mexico can furnish, the outskirts of Torreon were reached. There was no opposition, and General Villa stated that there had been none since he had begun to repair the railroad south of Jimenez. The Federals contented themselves with strewing all possible obstruction except bullets in his way. There were occasional exchanges of shots between outposts, but nothing that assumed even the dignity of a skirmish.

General Villa was everywhere, for now that the eve of the battle is at hand he is a fury of energy, now grabbing the halter of a refractory mule, now criticizing the lashings of a pack saddle, or snapping orders at a lesser leader. He went from point to point in his private car attached to a light engine, and wherever he alighted his horse, saddle and bridled, was instantly awaiting.

## "Mine in a Week," Says Villa.

"Torreon will be mine in a week," Villa exclaimed jubilantly. "Never has a revolutionary army in Mexico had better men, and never have they been so thoroughly equipped. Every preparation has been made, and we can't fail."

Practically all of the rolling stock of the railroad is now congested on the line between Chihuahua, Jimenez, Escalon (where there is a water supply) and the front. Villa has food for a month and two thousand rounds of cartridges to the man, and his railroad service, unless cut, can maintain the water supply indefinitely.

It is believed here that the Federals are now completely cut off from the outside world, even by wire, although the wireless stations may permit them to communicate with the national capital, seven hundred miles to the south. Villa professes to believe that he will capture the entire army.

Scouts for some time have reported that guns and ammunition were being shipped out of Torreon in the direction of Saltillo and Monterey. General Villa, although accepting the reports with reserve, gave two interpretations of this, one that the Federals were trying to equip a force to attack his rear, and the other that in the knowledge of certain defeat Velasco was saving as much of his artillery as possible.

General Carranza and President Huerta some time ago agreed to the establishment of a neutral zone, where foreigners would be safe from bullets, but the latter said they would stay in the city to guard as far as possible the interests left in their care.

George C. Carothers, special representative of the State Department, arrived to-day, and will be the guest of General Villa, whom he has known for many years throughout the campaign. Carothers was smiling, but he let it out that he took \$25,000 insurance on his life before leaving El Paso. His particular duty will be the safeguarding of the rights of foreigners.

## SENATE FOR VICE CURB

## Passes Herrick Bill to Abolish Disorderly Houses.

Albany, March 20.—The Senate to-day passed the Herrick bill which declares any one who knowingly erects or maintains a disorderly house is guilty of maintaining a nuisance. The bill also provides that when a nuisance exists an action may be begun perpetually to enjoin it. One who violates a judgment entered in such cases would be declared to be in contempt of court, and might be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than twelve months. In case of a violation of the judgment an order may be issued enjoining the use of the house for from thirty days to a year.

Albany, March 20.—Various theories are advanced here regarding the trip of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, chargé of the American Embassy at Mexico City, to Vera Cruz, the alarmists drawing the conclusion that the administration fears a crisis in the Mexican situation and that Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been advised to

set out of the zone of possible trouble.

Another significance given to the trip is the fact that Señor Portillo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Huerta's Cabinet, and John Lind, the President's personal representative in Mexico, have been in conference in Vera Cruz. A cable message was received by the President from Mr. Lind to-day, but no inkling of its contents was given out.

Those close to the administration believe that some new policy or important development in the Mexican situation will be announced soon. It has been known for several days that President Wilson has decided that the "watchful waiting" policy will not meet the exigencies of the situation and that he has in view some decided change in attitude.

## MORE GOLD TO MEXICO

## Mexican Railways Bonds Decline 23 Points on the Exchange

The private banking house of Amsinck & Co. announced yesterday that it had shipped \$150,000 gold to Mexico, but said there was no special significance in the transaction. This firm has important connections in Mexico, and has sent more than \$300,000 gold to that country since January 1 in the usual course of business.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday two \$1,000 bonds of the National Railways of Mexico sold at 54 against 77, the last previous sale in 1913.

## HUERTA SEEKING AID FROM WILSON

[Continued from first page.]

ico City to lay the result of the conference before President Huerta. It is believed here that he will try to arrange a meeting in Mexico City, at which the points discussed will be taken up by Mr. Lind and Huerta themselves.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, March 20.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé d'affaires, left for Vera Cruz to-night, although suffering from an attack of sciatica. He was accompanied by Thomas Beaumont Hohler, the British chargé here. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy was one of the party, but her young son remained here with his aunt.

While it is given out that the American chargé is going to Vera Cruz solely for the benefit of his health, which requires a lower altitude than that of Mexico City, it is believed here that the conference of Minister Portillo with John Lind and the reported reopening of negotiations with the United States by General Huerta has much to do with Mr. O'Shaughnessy's trip.

The chargé admitted to-day that he was seriously considering the question of resigning. He said, however, that if he did resign it would be because of his bad health. His physician is not optimistic regarding his early recovery.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy says that if his state of health permits he will return to the Federal capital on Monday. He denies any knowledge of a conference between John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, and José Lopez Portillo, the Mexican Foreign Minister. Señor Portillo was reported to-day to be at Orizaba.

President Huerta agreed to-day to permit the American Embassy to receive arms and ammunition consigned to it by the United States government for the protection of American citizens in the event of disturbances in the capital. The arms and ammunition, however, have not yet been removed from the custom house. "Little by little" is the manner in which General Huerta proposes to permit their delivery.

Notwithstanding that other foreign powers have been able to introduce arms—the Germans having gone to the extent of establishing a wireless station—the Mexican government raised constitutional objections against the Americans following their example.

Time after time Mr. O'Shaughnessy conferred with the Mexican Foreign Office and with General Huerta personally, and only his diplomatic handling of the President averted a definite refusal of a permit for the entry of the guns, which have been in the government warehouse here for ten days.

Mexican bankers denied to-day that any definite agreement had been reached to accede to the demand of President Huerta for 15,000,000 pesos monthly. The proposition, they said, still remained under consideration.

In giving his Cabinet ministers the privileges and precedence of generals of brigade President Huerta is thought to be following out his policy of militarization and to be aiming at impressing on the members of his official family their proper place, for the rank conferred on them is only fourth in the Mexican army.

## AMERICAN KIDNAPPED BY MEXICAN FEDERALS

## Escapes by Diving into the Rio Grande—"Men Who Can Shoot" for Rangers.

Austin, Tex., March 20.—Charles Ballard, an American, was kidnapped by Mexicans on Wednesday from Carrizo Springs, Tex., and escaped by diving into the Rio Grande River, according to dispatches to-day to Governor O. B. Colquhoun, who has ordered the ranger force recruited with "men who can shoot."

The kidnapping was reported by W. T. Gardner, Sheriff of Dimmit County, of which Carrizo Springs is the county seat. This town is about thirty-five miles from the border. Gardner's telegram dated yesterday reads:

"Charles Ballard, American, was kidnapped from this city yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by five Mexicans and led by a rope around his neck with his hands tied behind him to Rio Grande River at the mouth of San Ambrosia Creek, near San Pedro ranch. When led into the river he cut the rope, freed himself, and, diving down stream, escaped to the Mexican side, where he was shot at several times, but not hurt. He plunged into the river, diving down, swam to the American side and escaped to San Pedro ranch, four miles from Rio Grande.

"All indications point to Federal Mexican soldiers. Have sent for Ballard; he will arrive to-morrow evening."

Another message advised the Governor that a Mexican bandit had robbed a store in Cometa, Tex., Monday night and had been captured.

El Paso, Tex., March 20.—F. L. Taylor, an American colonist, arrived here to-day by way of Columbus, N. M., with a story of mistreatment at the hands of bandits under Manuel Gutierrez operating around Colonia Juarez, a Mormon colony in Chihuahua state. Taylor said he fled to save his life, leaving behind his family and property.

## MURPHY, SMILING, REACHES ALBANY

## Ready with His Followers for Uplift of the Democracy.

## MEETING OF STATE BODY OPENS TO-DAY

## Osborn, New Chairman, Also on the Spot—Speech Expected from Glynn.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, March 20.—The Democratic State Committee will meet here to-morrow at the Hotel Ten Eyck to uplift the state Democracy.

Leader of Tammany Hall, William C. Murphy, the newly elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee, at others prominent in the uplift arrive here to-night and registered at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

Mr. Murphy, who says he is for the uplift, has room No. 367, which bids fair to be a memorable number in the history of the state Democracy. There to-morrow he will receive the faithful.

Mr. Murphy came to Albany in the same train along with the following uplifters: "Phil" Donohue, treasurer of Tammany Hall; "Tom" Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall; William Church Osborn, Eugene Lamb Richards, John H. McCooey, the Tammany boss of Brooklyn, and Arthur H. Murphy, Tammany leader of the Bronx.

Immediately upon reaching the Ten Eyck Mr. Murphy set himself down with Patrick E. McCabe, who with McCooey Committee. Murphy and Mr. McCabe set themselves down under a palm tree in the lobby of the Ten Eyck and milled at each other as they exchanged confidences.

Mr. Murphy, in response to a question, said: "I am here simply as a member of the state committee."

"Will you call on Governor Glynn?" "I understand the Governor will call on us," was the reply.

"You have no special appointment with him? You will not call on him at the executive chamber or mansion?" "No," he answered.

Mr. McCooey and Mr. McCabe both preserved an attitude of silence when asked if they were for the uplift.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee is being held primarily at the suggestion of Governor Glynn, who will make a speech at the meeting to-morrow.

Besides Room No. 367, reserved by Mr. Murphy as his headquarters, there are rooms on the second floor of the Ten Eyck reserved for Mr. Osborn to receive those who care to consult with him, but judging from to-night's appearance Room No. 367 will be the popular rendezvous to-morrow.

Mr. Osborn was asked if he found interest in Governor Glynn's plans for a reorganization of the state Democracy.

"There is quite a deal of interest, some skepticism, too, about the movement," said Mr. Osborn.

"I have no fault to find with the skeptics, many of whom are my friends. They tell me I am going to bark no shins, but I am confident the plan will work all right. Of course, one cannot speak of results until the results are in."

Mr. Osborn was asked if he had endorsed George B. Hayes, of The Bronx, for the Public Service Commission, to succeed Commissioner Rustis.

Mr. Osborn said he had not endorsed Mr. Hayes, but he had reported favorably to the Governor, adding that he believed Hayes would be a good man for the place. Another good man for the place, he said, was Cyrus C. Miller.

"Has Mayor Mitchell endorsed Hayes?" Mr. Osborn said he could not answer the question directly, but he believed the Mayor thought well of him.

William Sulzer declared to-night that almost a year ago Charles F. Murphy told him that William Church Osborn was his choice as successor to George M. Palmer as chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

It was Mr. Sulzer's plan, declared Mr. Sulzer, to have him nominate Mr. Palmer chairman of the up-state Public Service Commission, and to have Mr. Osborn into the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee. The plan failed, said the former Governor, when he refused to name Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Murphy refused to discuss Mr. Sulzer's statement.

"All of that is past," was all he would say.

Mr. Osborn denied that he ever knew of any plan of Mr. Murphy to make him state chairman. He said that Governor John A. Dix suggested his name for the place, but that he never made an effort to obtain the position. That was before Mr. Palmer was elected.

## VILLA EXPECTED TO STRIKE ON SUNDAY

## Rebels at Juarez Hear that Torreon Federals Fail to Contact His Approach.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Juarez, Mexico, March 20.—Advices from Torreon before Sunday, as Federals are concentrating his forces at Torreon and are expected to begin on Sunday. Battle is expected to-day that the Federals were falling back as the rebels advanced and were making no effort to stop the forward movement.

It is not believed possible for Villa to get his army in position for an attack on Torreon before Sunday, as Federals are occupying Gomez Palacio and Lerdo, suburban towns which Villa must take to reach the city proper.

Villa's combined army is said to number about 12,000 men under Generals Herrera, Ortega, Natera, Benavides, Urbina and Garcia.

General Aguilar is expected to move from the east and to meet the army of the north before the besieged city.

Rebels were repulsed to-day, with a loss of 400 men, when they made a second attack on Monclova, Coahuila, according to a dispatch received by the Mexican Consul, M. E. Diebold, at El Paso, from General Maiz. The battle lasted for four hours, the dispatch said, and the rebels were routed before they could get to the outskirts of the town, leaving many of their horses, guns and stores behind. The Federal loss was said to have been slight, but no figures were given.

DELMONICO'S  
Dancing Contest This Afternoon  
Tea Dances Every  
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.